

17.—Eight New Plants From Western Australia

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Descriptions and illustrations are given of one new genus (*Neogoodenia*) and eight new species of plants from Western Australia, viz., *Grevillea variifolia*, *Grevillea prostrata*, *Stackhousia umbellata*, *Verticordia staminosa*, *Calytrix superba*, *Eremaea rosea*, *Leschenaultia subeymosa*, and *Neogoodenia minutiflora*.

Introduction

The following eight species have been collected during the past three years. We are indebted to Mr. C. Chapman for the specimens of *Calytrix superba*, and to Mr. W. H. Butler for the specimens of *Verticordia staminosa*.

The English descriptions do not parallel the Latin, but include additional information on certain characters. The holotype and some syntype specimens will be housed in the Western Australian Herbarium. Syntypes of all except *Neogoodenia minutiflora* will be distributed to Kew Herbarium and the National Herbarium of Victoria. Only a single specimen of *Neogoodenia* has been collected to date. It is, however, an excellent one, bearing full flowering and fruiting material.

PROTEACEAE

Grevillea variifolia, sp. nov.

Fig. 1

Frutex diffusus, 30-70cm altus, ramis pubescentibus. Folia oblanceolata vel angustecuneata, 15-40 mm longa, 3.15 mm lata, 3-7-acute-lobata, sericea vel supra demum glabra, marginibus recurvis. Flores rubrae, racemis 20-65 mm longis densifloris terminalibus; pedicellis 2.5-3.5 mm longis sericeo-pubescentibus divarticatis. Perianthium 7-8 mm longum, sub limbo revolutum, ad basin dilatatum, extus parce pubescens, intus supra medium dense hirsutum. Ovarium glabrum stipite 3 mm longo; stylus 25-27 mm longus, glaber, exsertus, disco stigmatico laterale, glandula hypogyna laterale, toro fere recto. Folliculus obovoideus, 10-11 mm longus, 5 mm latus. Semina angusta, 6-8 mm longa, anguste alata, marginibus revolutis.

A spreading shrub 30-70 cm tall. Branches silky-pubescent, becoming glabrous with age. Leaves oblanceolate or narrow-cuneate, 15-40 mm long, 3-15 mm wide, shortly petiolate, with 3-7 pungent lobes, occasionally entire, both surfaces covered with fine appressed hairs, the upper surface becoming glabrous, margins recurved. Flowers red in dense terminal racemes of 20-65 mm long; rachis silky-pubescent, the lower part without flowers; pedicels 2.5-3.5 mm long, divaricate or somewhat reflexed. Perianth 7-8 mm long, revolute under the limb, broadened in lower half, with scattered appressed hairs out-

side, short spreading hairs along margins of segments and inner surface densely hirsute above the middle. Ovary glabrous on a stipes of 3 mm; style 25-27 mm long, slender, glabrous, exserted, stigmatic disc lateral, hypogynous gland lateral, torus slightly oblique or straight. Follicle obovoid, 10-11 mm long, 5 mm wide, smooth, the style persistent. Seeds narrow, orange, 6-8 mm long, margins narrowly winged and revolute. Holotype and Syntypes: Cape Range, near No. 3 Well, in red sand over limestone, A. S. George 2477, June 2, 1961.

Grevillea variifolia falls in the Section *Leio-gyne*. It is closest to *G. thelemanniana*, Hueg., and *G. stenomera*, F. Muell.; but the leaves are never pinnatisect or divided into linear lobes and are grey-green in colour. The species is noteworthy as being the only representative of the Section known to occur outside the South-West Province in Western Australia.

The following collections have also been examined: Cape Range (Charles Knife Rd.), A. S. George 1340, August 30, 1960.—A shrub of 1.3 m (no fls.); leaves up to 50 mm long and 20 mm wide.

Vlaming Head (Lighthouse Hill), A. S. George 1369, August 31, 1960.—A shrub to 70 cm, leaves silver-green, fls. red; style 20 mm long.

1 mile S. of Vlaming Head lighthouse, on W. side of Cape Range, A. S. George 2577, June 3, 1961.—A spreading shrub of 30-70 cm, fls. red; perianth 9-10 mm long, style 28-30 mm.

79 miles S. of Learmonth, in red sand with spinifex and low shrubs, A. S. George 2402, June 2, 1961.—A shrub of 70 cm, fls. red; leaves with 3, sometimes 5 divaricate lobes, perianth 6-7 mm long, style 19-23 mm.

Learmonth rd., 22 miles N. of Warroora turn-off, in red sand, A. S. George 3286, February 22, 1962.—Leaf lobes very variable, sometimes divaricate; leaves on young branches lanceolate, entire.

Grevillea prostrata, sp. nov.

Fig. 3, K-P

Frutex parvus prostratus. Rami hirsuti, demum glabri. Folia 2-4.5 cm longa, petiolata, pectinata, lobis linearibus oppositis marginibus revolutis, hirsuta vel supra demum glabra. Flores in racemis densifloris in pedunculosis terminalibus et laterales. Pedunculi hirsutipubescentes et parce glandulosi. Bractee spathulatae, 1.5 mm longae, deciduae. Pedicelli 7-8 mm longi, glabri. Perianthium angustatum, 3-4 mm longum, sub limbo revolutum, omnino glabrum. Stylus curvus, glaber; ovario minute glanduloso breviter stipitato; toro recto, glandula hypogyna laterale; disco stigmatico laterale. Folliculus juvenis obovoideus, fere sessilis.

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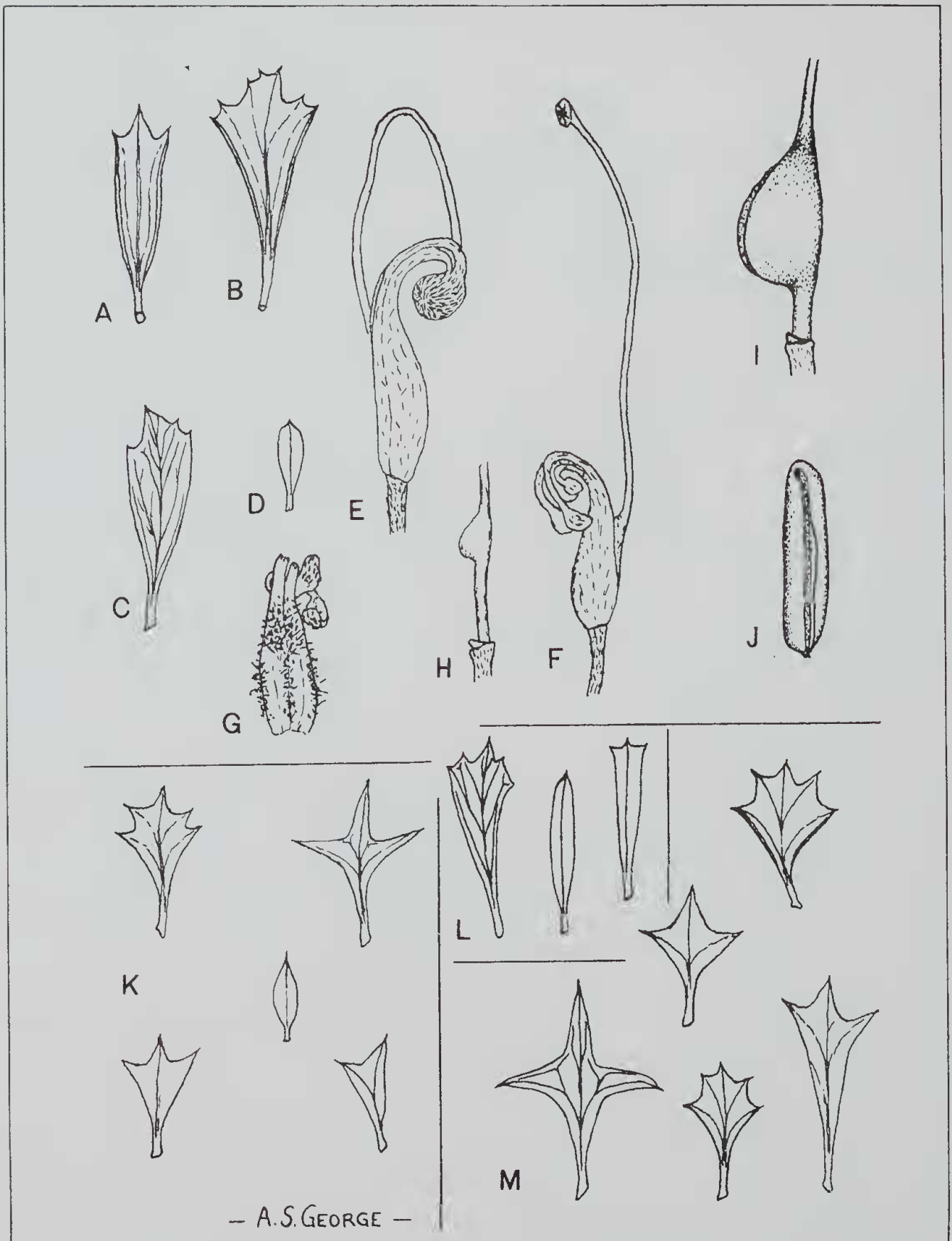


Fig. 1

Grevillea variifolia, sp. nov.

A, B, C, D.—Leaves, natural size; E.—Opening flower, 5 X natural size; F.—Open flower, 3 X natural size; G.—Two perianth segments showing inner surface, 4 X natural size; H.—Ovary and torus, 5 X natural size; I.—Fruit, 2 X natural size; J.—Seed, 4 X natural size (A-J from A. S. George 2477); K.—Leaves from A. S. George 3286, natural size; L.—Leaves from A. S. George 2577, natural size; M.—Leaves from A. S. George 2402, natural size.

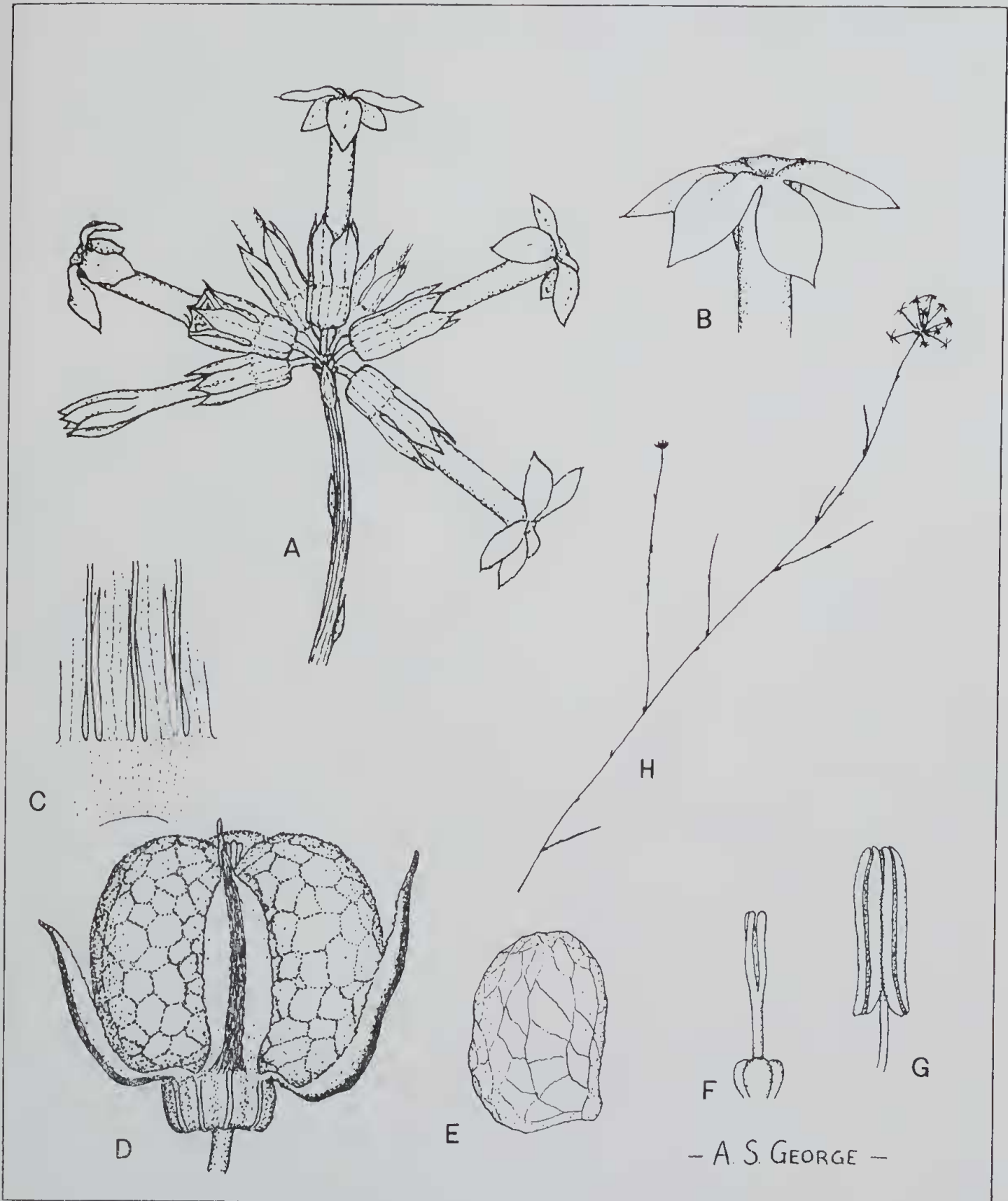


Fig. 2

Stackhousia umbellata, sp. nov.

A.—Umbel of flowers, 4 X natural size; B.—Apex of corolla, enlarged; C.—Attachment of staminal filaments and free basal lobes of corolla to calyx tube, enlarged; D.—Fruit, 12 X natural size; E.—Single coccus, 8 X natural size; F.—Style and ovary, 8 X natural size; G.—Anther, much enlarged; H.—Diagram of portion of a branch to show habit, 0.5 X natural size. (A-C, F-H from A. S. George 2585; D, E from A. S. George 1380.)

A prostrate shrub. Stems hirsute, becoming glabrous, not much branched. Leaves 2-4.5 cm long, petiolate, pectinate, lobes linear, opposite, with revolute margins, hirsute, becoming glabrous above. Flowers in short, dense racemes on terminal and lateral branchlets. Rachis hirsute-pubescent, with glandular hairs also. Pedicels 7-8 mm long, glabrous, subtended by deciduous, spatulate bracts 1.5 mm long. Perianth 3-4 mm long, narrow, revolute under the limb, glabrous inside and out, the segments separating when open. Style curved, glabrous; ovary minutely glandular, shortly stipitate; torus straight, hypogynous gland lateral; stigmatic disc lateral. Young fruit obovoid, almost sessile, sparsely glandular.

Holotype and Syntypes: On sandplain outside Pallarup Rocks, S.E. of Lake King, A. S. George 1652, October 14, 1960. "Fls. cream on reddish pedicels".

The species falls in the Section *Lissostylis*, Series *Occidentales*. Although the ovary is minutely glandular, it is never densely hirsute as in the Sections *Hebegyne* and *Eriostylis*. The affinities are with *G. crithmifolia*, R.Br., the differences being the completely prostrate, less crowded habit, the pinnate leaves, smaller floral bracts, the perianth smaller, glabrous inside and out, the shorter ovary stipes, and the smooth fruit.

STACKHOUSIACEAE

Stackhousia umbellata, sp. nov.

Fig. 2

Herba perennis, diffusa, glabra. Rami sulcati. Folia squamata. Flores umbellatae terminales, bracteatae, pedicellis 1-1.5 mm longis. Calyx 4.5 mm longus, 10-nervosus, lobis liberis rhomboideo-oblancoatis, minute denticulatis, quam tubum longioribus. Corolla quam calycem longiora bis, lutea, lobis late lanceolatis acutis patentibus. Stamina inclusa, filamentibus inaequalibus, antheris angustis. Ovarium 3-lobatum. Stylus brevis 3-lobatus. Cocci 3, ovoidei, 2.5 mm longi, reticulati, minute papilloosi.

A diffuse, glabrous perennial herb. Stems slender, sulcate. Leaves reduced to small, scattered scales. Flowers in terminal umbels of up to 14 flowers, each subtended by 2 very small bracts; pedicels 1-1.5 mm long. Calyx 4.5 mm long, 10-nerved in lower half, lobes free, rhomboid-lanceolate, minutely denticulate, acute, longer than tube. Corolla twice as long as calyx, yellow, scented, lobes broadly lanceolate, acute, spreading. Stamens included, filaments unequal, anthers narrow opening in longitudinal slits. Ovary 3-lobed. Style short, 3-lobed. Cocci 3 (often only two developing in fruit), ovoid, 2.5 mm long, reticulate, minutely papillose.

Holotype and Syntypes: Cape Range, near No. 2 Well, in red sand over limestone, A. S. George 2585, June 4, 1961.

Stackhousia umbellata differs from all other species in its umbellate inflorescence, and from all except *S. scoparia*, Benth, and *S. dielsii*, Pampanini, in its diffuse, leafless habit. In floral structure it is closest to *S. viminea*, Sm., but the flowers are much larger, the corolla lobes broader, and the cocci less rugose.

The following collections have also been examined: Cape Range (Charles Knife Rd.) in and around spinifex clumps, A. S. George 1336 August 30, 1960: Vlaming Head (Lighthouse Hill) in red sand over limestone, A. S. George 1380, August 31, 1960.

MYRTACEAE

Verticordia staminosa, sp. nov.

Fig. 3, A-J

Frutex ramulosus diffusus. Rami setosi, demum glabri. Folia ad apices ramorum conferta, 7-14 mm longa, linearia-teretia, in basi-bus pulviniformis setosis subpersistentibus inserta. Flores lutei, in pedicellos 4-6 mm longos glandulosos axillares. Bracteoli magni, 5-6 mm longi, ovati, scariosi, subpersistentes. Calycis tubus turbinatus, 1.5-2 mm longus, 2-2.5 mm latus, 10-costatus, glaber. Lobi calycis orbiculares, longe 5-7-pectinato-lobatis, 5 mm longi. Petala ovata, longe 5-7-subulato-lobatis, 5 mm longa. Stamina longe exserta, 9-10 mm longa, in tubum longum connata, filamentibus in dimidio superiore planis, liberis; staminodia subulata in exteriore tubo inserta; antherae basifixae. 2-porosae, glandulis dorsalis prominentibus. Stylus staminis aequalis, stigma parva, pulviniforma. Ovarium 2-ovulatum.

A spreading, much-branched shrub. Branches setose, at length glabrous. Leaves crowded towards the ends of the branches, linear-terete, 7-14 mm long, on short, thick, setose bases which remain on the branch for some time after the leaves have fallen but at length are deciduous. Flowers yellow, on slender glandular pedicels in the upper axils. Bracteoles large, 5-6 mm long, ovate, scarious, red-brown, persistent for some time but deciduous with the flowers. Calyx-tube turbinate, 1.5-2 mm long, 2-2.5 mm wide, 10-ribbed, glabrous; lobes orbicular, deeply divided into 5-7 pectinate-ciliate lobes, the whole 5 mm long. Petals ovate, divided into 5-7 subulate lobes, 5 mm long. Stamens much exceeding the petals, united for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their length in a tube, the free portion of the filaments flat; staminodes subulate, inserted on the outside of the tube; anthers basifixed, 2-porose, the dorsal connective gland prominent. Style as long as the stamens (9-10 mm), stigma small, cushion-shaped. Ovary with 2 ovules.

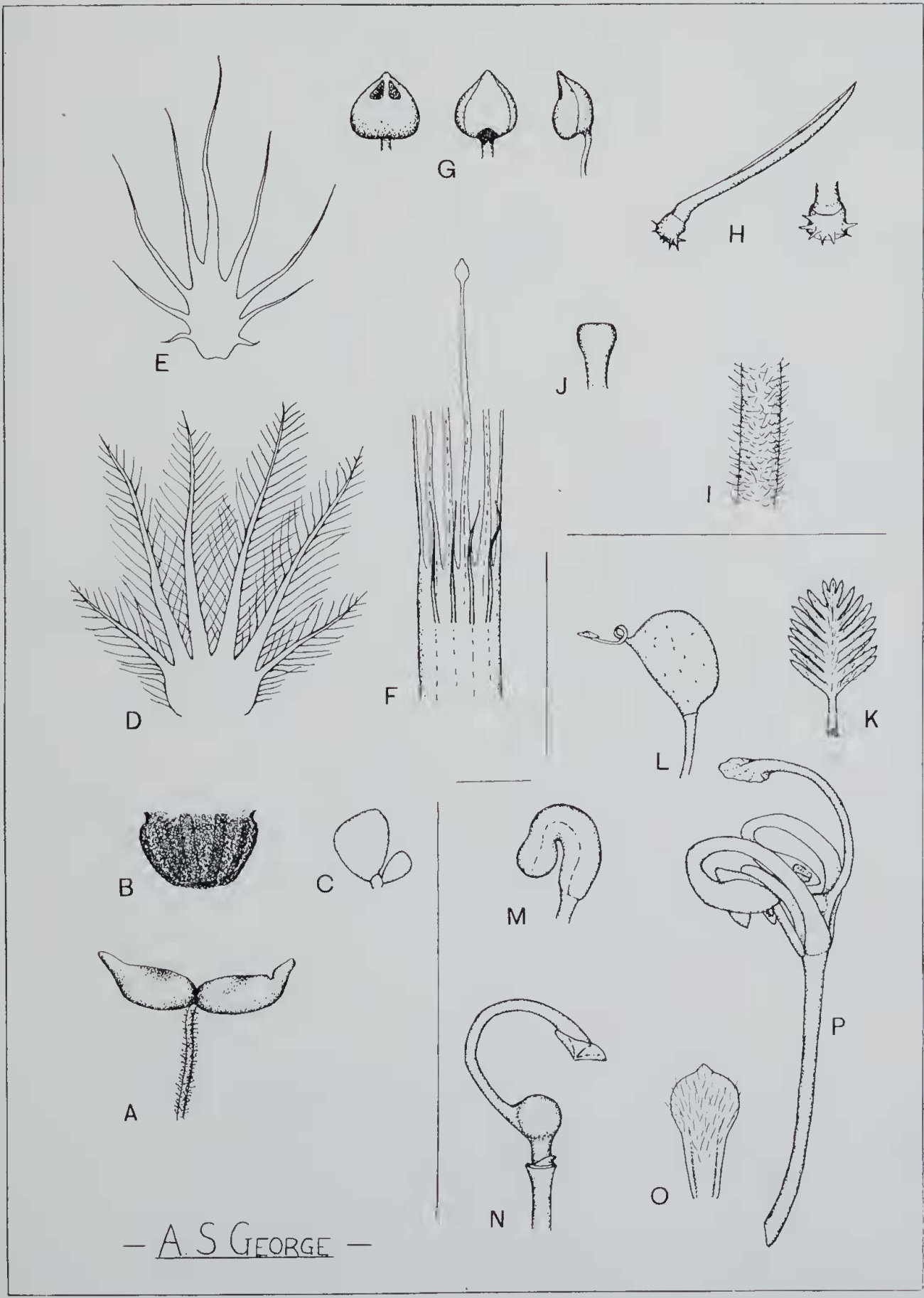
Fig. 3—opposite

Verticordia staminosa, sp. nov.

A.—Bracteoles and pedicel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; B.—Calyx tube, 6 X natural size; C.—Ovules, enlarged; D.—Calyx lobe, 6 X natural size; E.—Petal, 6 X natural size; F.—Staminal tube, showing staminodes, 6 X natural size; G.—Anthers, much enlarged; H.—Leaf, 3 X natural size, and leaf base, enlarged; I.—Portion of stem, showing setae, enlarged; J.—Style end, much enlarged. (All from W. H. Butler Wongan Hills 12.vi.1961.)

Grevillea prostrata, sp. nov.

K.—Leaf, natural size; L.—Young fruit, 2 X natural size; M.—Bud, 4 X natural size; N.—Style, ovary, and torus, 8 X natural size; O.—Bract, 14 X natural size; P.—Flower with pedicel, 10 X natural size. (All from A. S. George 1652.)



— A. S. GEORGE —

Fig. 3

Holotype and Syntypes: Wongan Hills, W. H. Butler, June 12, 1961.

Verticordia staminosa falls in Bentham's Section 1c of *Euverticordia*, containing *V. grandiflora*, Endl., *V. acerosa*, Lindl., etc., but it differs in the prominently exerted stamens with long tube and external staminodes, the setae on the branches, the crowded, linear leaves, and the long, glandular pedicels.

Calytrix superba, sp. nov.

Fig. 4, A-K

Frutex ramis erectis. Folia erecta vel appressa, alterna, oblongo-linear, crassa, concava, 4-8 mm longa, breviter petiolata. Flores ramos terminantes. Bracteoli 10-12 mm longi, fere ad basin liberi, marginibus scariosis, apicibus acutis recurvis. Tubus calycis gracilis, 11-14 mm longus, 10-sulcatus, supra ovario solidus, lobis ad basin orbiculatis in setas minuter scabridas productis, 11-15 mm longis. Petala rosea, quam lobis calycis longiora, late elliptica, acuta. Stamina ca. 30, filamentibus 4-8 mm longis purpureis luteisque, in medio crassis. Anthera oblonga, glandula parva. Stylus gracilis, 5-6 mm longus. Ovuli 2, recti.

A slender shrub with erect branches. Leaves erect or appressed, scattered, oblong-linear, thick, concave, 4-8 mm long, shortly petiolate. Floral leaves similar but with white scarios margins. Flowers terminal. Bracteoles 10-12 mm long, free almost to base, margins broad, scarios, apices acute, recurved. Calyx tube slender, 11-14 mm long, 10-ribbed, solid above the ovary; lobes orbicular at base with slender awns becoming finely scabrous towards the apices, 11-15 mm long. Petals longer than awns, bright pink, broadly elliptical, acute, rather deciduous, the stamens remaining after the petals have fallen. Stamens about 30, filaments 4-8 mm long, purple and yellow, swollen in the middle. Anthers versatile, oblong, opening in longitudinal slits, connective gland small.

Style slender, 5-6 mm long. Ovules 2, erect, attached basally on a short lateral placenta. Holotype and Syntypes: Eneabba, C. Chapman, late December, 1961.

The flowers of *Calytrix superba* are much larger than in any other species. It is also distinguished by the scarios margins of the bracteoles, the swollen, bi-coloured staminal filaments and the extremely small connective of the anther.

Eremaea rosea, sp. nov.

Fig. 4, L-V

Frutex ramosus erecto-diffusus, 30-50 cm altus. Rami juvenes setosi, mox pubescentes, demum glabri. Folia 6-9 mm longa, alterna,

breviter petiolata, lineare-lanceolata, concava, carinata, 1-3-nervosa, glabra nisi marginibus setosis. Flores ramos terminantes, sessiles, solitarii vel raro geminis. Bractee plures, ovatae, obtusae, imbricatae, breviter pubescentes, marginibus ciliatis. Calyx ab bracteis fere occultus, 5-8 mm longus, pubescens, lobis marginibus scariosis ciliatis quam tubum brevioribus. Petala rosea, quam sepala longiora, spathulata, patentia. Stamina in phalangibus petalis oppositis conjuncta, filamentis roseis, antheris luteis. Stylus glaber, staminibus aequalis. Ovarium 3-loculatum, apice convexo dense hirsuto. Fructus sessilis, urceolatus, valvis inclusis, lobis calycis deciduis.

A spreading shrub with several stems 30-50 cm high. Branches setose when young, later pubescent and finally glabrous. Leaves 6-9 mm long, scattered, shortly petiolate, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, concave, keeled, 1-3-nerved, glabrous except for setae along the margins which become glabrous with age. Flowers terminal sessile, solitary or rarely two within the one series of bracts. Bracts numerous, ovate, obtuse, imbricate, shortly pubescent with ciliate margins, somewhat scarios and striate. Calyx almost concealed by the bracts, 5-8 mm long, pubescent, lobes shorter than tube with scarios ciliate margins. Petals pink, longer than the calyx-lobes, spathulate, spreading. Stamens united in bundles of 12-15 opposite the petals, filaments pink, anthers yellow. Style glabrous, as long as the stamens. Ovary 3-locular, apex convex and densely hirsute. Fruit sessile, smooth, urceolate, 6-7 mm long, 7-8 mm wide when young, 10 mm long, 10-11 mm wide when mature, valves included, calyx-lobes deciduous.

Holotype and Syntypes: Maida Vale, in sand, A. S. George, 4161, September 10, 1962.

Eremaea rosea differs from *E. acutifolia*, F. Muell., in the flat, obtuse leaves, the pubescent calyx with lobes deciduous in fruit, the deep pink flowers and the ovary convex on top. It differs from *E. pauciflora*, (Endl.) Druce in the broader, flat leaves, the bracts almost completely covering the calyx, the stamens in 5 definite bundles, the deep pink colour, the ovary convex on top and the fruit larger with a wider orifice.

GOODENIACEAE

Leschenaultia subcymosa, sp. nov.

Fig. 5

Herba perennis usque ad 30 cm alta, ramis erectis floridis et ramis diffusis foliolatis. Rami striati. Folia linearia, usque ad 10 mm longa, triquetra, recta. Flores sessiles paniculati ramis cymosis. Bractee lineares. Calycis lobi lineares, 1.5-2 mm longi, acuti. Corolla alba,

Fig. 4—opposite

Calytrix superba, sp. nov.

A.—Flowering branch, natural size; B.—Corolla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; C.—Calyx lobe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; D.—Calyx tube, 3 X natural size; E.—Ovary in vertical section, enlarged; F.—Bracteoles, 3 X natural size; G.—Floral leaf, $3\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; H.—Leaves, $3\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; I.—Style end, enlarged; J.—Stamen, 10 X natural size; K.—Anthers, enlarged. (All from C. Chapman, Eneabba, late December 1961.)

Eremaea rosea, sp. nov.

L.—Bracts surrounding flower, 3 X natural size; M.—Flower with bracts removed, 3 X natural size; N.—Staminal bundle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; O.—Anthers, much enlarged; P.—Vertical section of ovary, with style, enlarged; Q.—Young fruit, 2 X natural size; R.—Mature fruit, 2 X natural size; S.—Leaf, $2\frac{1}{2}$ X natural size; T.—Flowering branch, 2 X natural size; U.—Fertile seed, 4 X natural size; V.—Sterile seeds, 4 X natural size. (All from A. S. George 4161.)

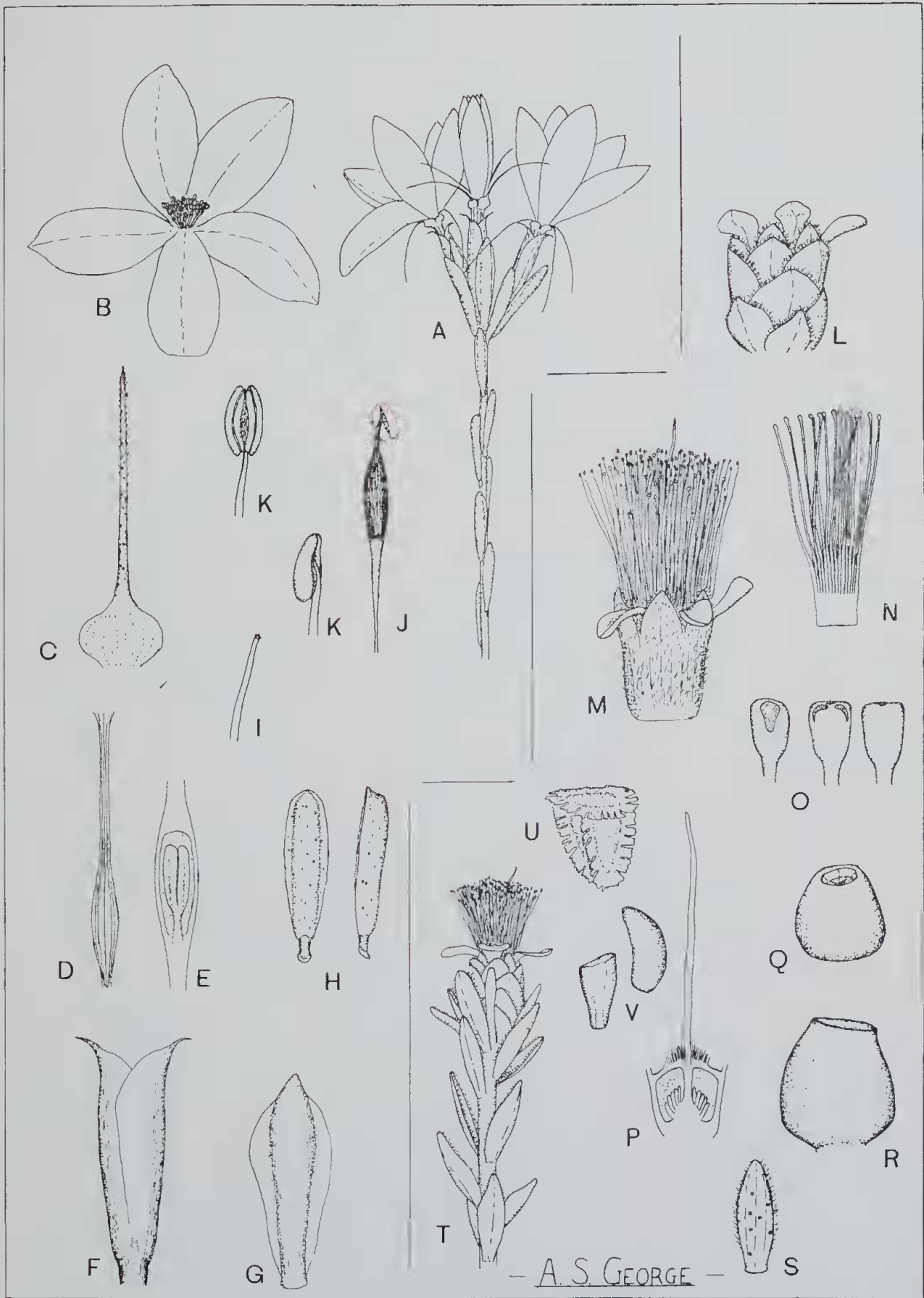


Fig. 4

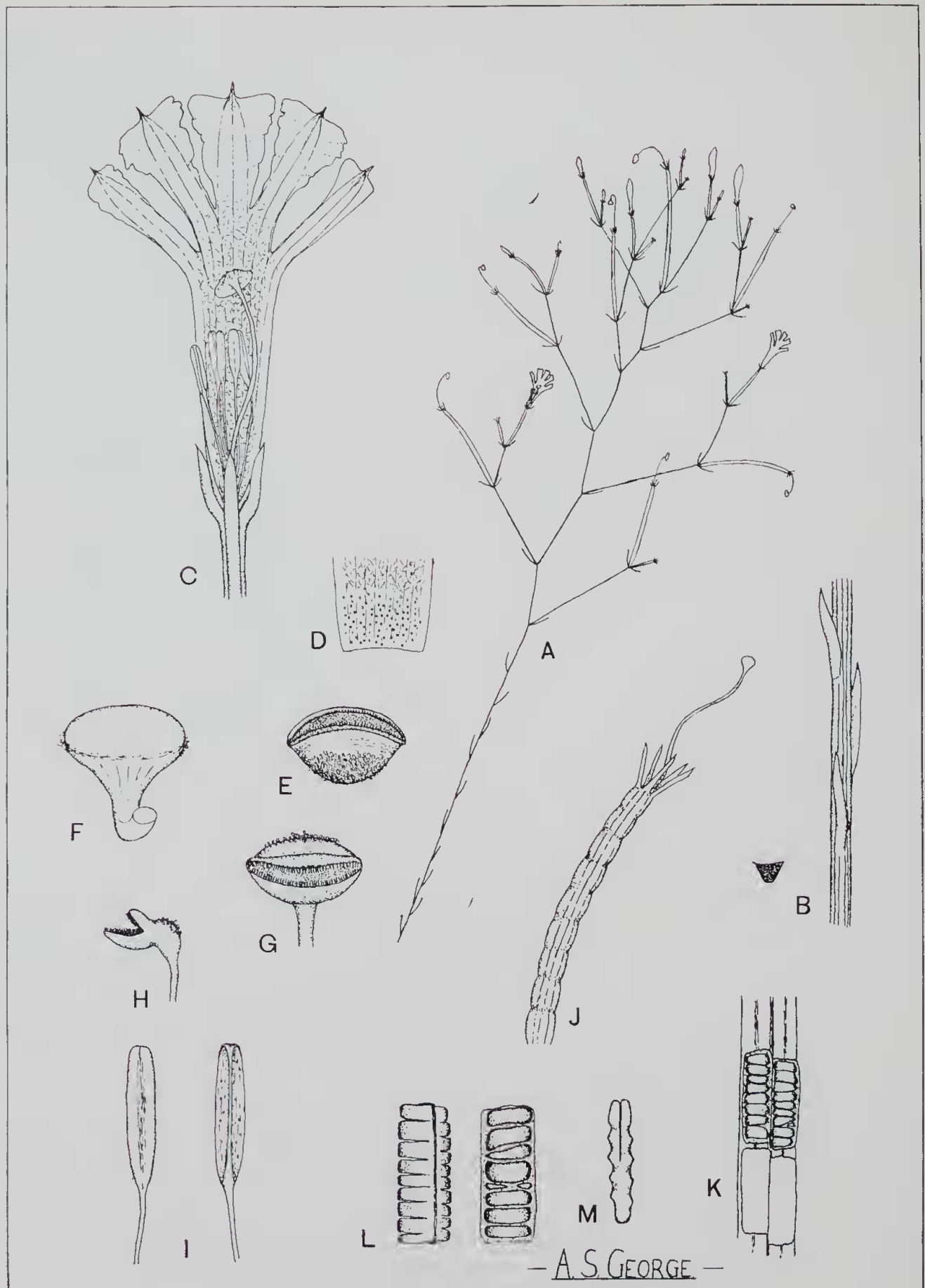


Fig. 5

Leschenaultia subcymosa, sp. nov.

A.—Diagram of flowering stem, less than natural size; B.—Portion of stem, with T.S. of a leaf, enlarged; C.—Flower, 7 X natural size; D.—Base of corolla spread open, enlarged; E.—Indusium from above, much enlarged; F.—Indusium from below, much enlarged; G.—Indusium from front, much enlarged; H.—Indusium from side, much enlarged; I.—Anthers, 10 X natural size; J.—Fruit 4 X natural size; K.—Seeds before falling, 9 X natural size; L.—Seeds, 14 X natural size; M.—Embryo, 14 X natural size. (All from A. S. George 2433.)

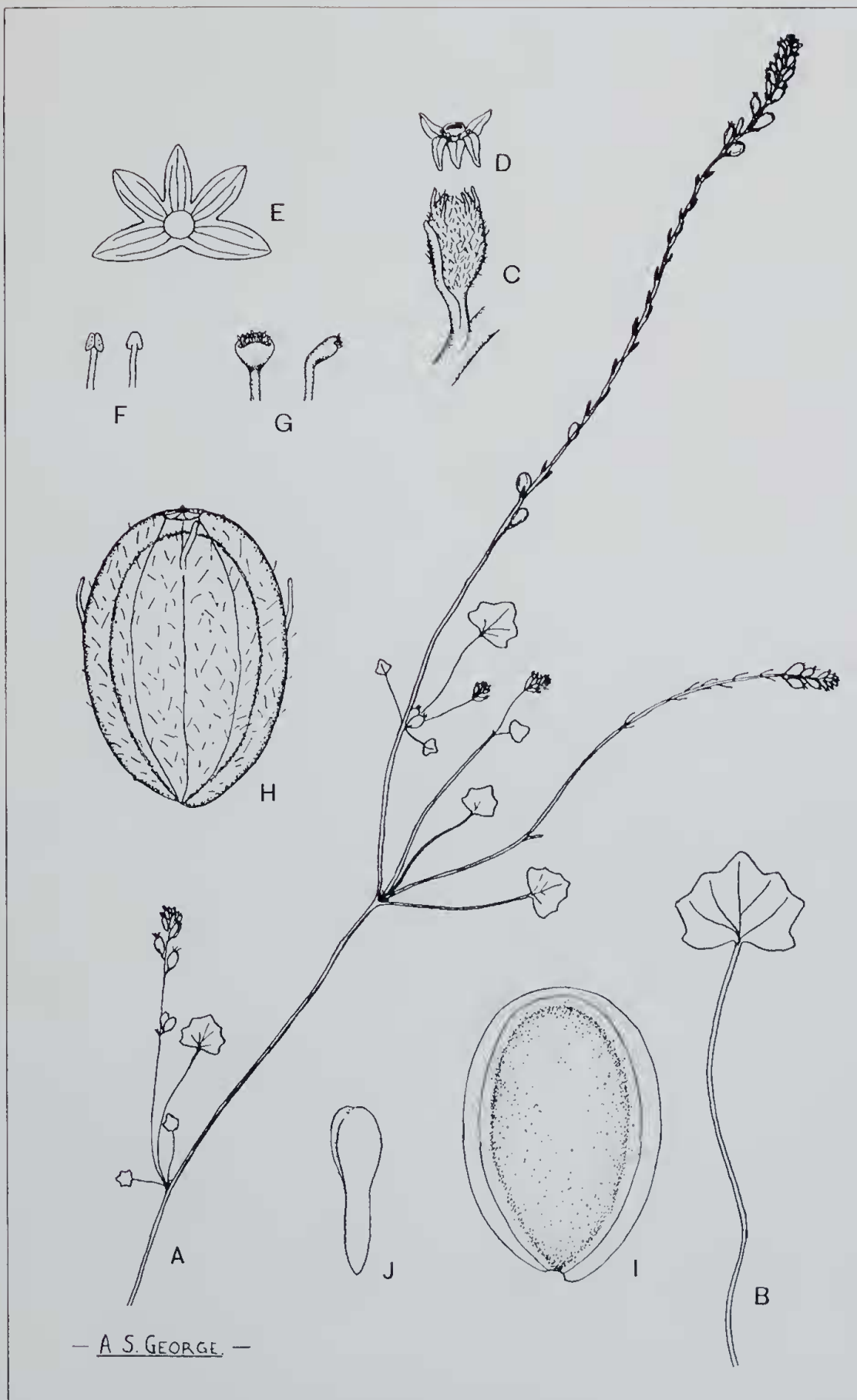


Fig. 6

Neogoodenia minutiflora, gen. et sp. nov.

A.—Branch and floral scape, $\frac{2}{3}$ X natural size; B.—Leaf, 2 X natural size; C.—Calyx with bract, 9 X natural size; D.—Corolla, 6 X natural size; E.—Corolla spread open, 11 X natural size; F.—Stamens, 18 X natural size; G.—Style and indusium, 18 X natural size; H.—Fruit, 10 X natural size; I.—Seed, 10 X natural size; J.—Embryo, 12 X natural size. (All from A. S. George 910.)

15-17 mm longa, lobis subaequalibus alatis patentibus, tubo intus pubescente, ad basin minute glanduloso. Stamina plus minusve libera, quam stylo breviora. Stylus glaber, 10-11 mm longus, indusio in dorso pubescente, labiis ciliatis. Ovarium lineare cylindricum 12-15 mm longum. Ovuli usque ad 15 per loculum. Capsula 25-30 mm longa, erostrata. Semina cylindrica, 1.5-2 mm longa, testa dura horizontaliter tuberculata.

A perennial herb to 30 cm high, with a short, thick basal stem and numerous erect or spreading flowering stems and shorter, spreading leafy ones. Stems striate. Leaves linear, to 10 mm long, triquetrous, erect. Flowers sessile, in panicles with cymose branches, bracts linear. Calyx-lobes linear, 1.5-2 mm long, acute. Corolla white, 15-17 mm long, lobes subequal, winged, spreading, tube pubescent within, minutely glandular towards the base. Stamens more or less free in the open flower, shorter than the style. Style glabrous, 10-11 mm long, indusium pubescent on the back, lips ciliate. Ovary linear, cylindrical, 12-15 mm long. Ovules up to 15 per locule. Capsule 25-30 mm long, not beaked. Seeds cylindrical, 1.5-2 mm long, testa hard with large horizontal tubercles. Old fruit persistent for some time.

Holotype and Syntypes: 56 miles S. of Learmonth, in red sand with spinifex and low shrubs, A. S. George 2433, June 2, 1961.

Other collections: Learmonth rd., 22 miles N. of Warroora turnoff, in red sand. A. S. George 3288, February 22, 1962. Learmonth rd., 18 miles S. of Bullara turnoff, in red sand, A. S. George 3293, February 22, 1962.

The species is closest to *L. stenosepala*, Pritzl, differing in the habit, the shorter calyx-lobes, the white corolla, and the longer ovary and fruit.

Genus *Neogoodenia*, gen. nov.

Calycis tubus ovario adnatus, lobis liberis. Corolla minima glabra bilabiata, lobis subaequalibus exalatis trinervis. Stamina libera. Stylus glaber, indusium labiis ciliatis. Ovarium uniloculatum. Ovulus 1, basifixus. Fructus multo compressus, indehiscens. Semen magnum, anguste alatum. Embryo in endospermo copioso rectum.

Herba prostrata annua. Folia alterna plana. Flores racemosi.

Type species: *N. minutiflora*, sp. nov.

Neogoodenia minutiflora, sp. nov.

Fig. 6

Herba annua prostrata, glabra calycum nodorumque exceptione. Rami 20-40 cm longi, plures, racemis terminantes. Folia alterna,

cordato-rhomboidea, plana, obtuse 5-7-lobata, longe petiolata, capillis albis in axilibus. Racemae aphyllae, multiflorae. Flores breviter pedicellatae bracteis linearibus bracteolatis nullis. Calyx ad ovarium adnatus, compressus, ovalis, 6-nervosus, pubescens vel breviter hispidus, lobae breves. Corolla minima, 1 mm longa, glabra, bilabiata, mox decidua; lobae subaequales, exalatae, trinervae. Stamina libera, 0.4 mm longa. Stylus 0.5 mm longus, glaber; indusium glabrum, labiis ciliatis. Ovarium 1-loculatum, 1-ovulatum. Fructus compressus, ovalis-obovatus, pubescens, 3.5-4 mm longus, 2.5-3 mm latus, pericarpium tenue. Semen ovalis-obovatum, marginatum sed etiam anguste alatum. Embryo 2 mm longum in endospermo copioso rectum.

A prostrate annual, glabrous apart from the flowers and leaf nodes. Stems 20-40 cm long, slender with one or more branches from each node, all ending in racemes. Leaves alternate, cordate-rhomboid, flat, obtusely 5-7-lobed, on long petioles, with a tuft of white hairs in the axils. Racemes leafless, many-flowered, elongating as flowering progresses. Deciduous white hairs around young buds. Flowers each subtended by a linear bract, bracteoles none. Pedicels short. Calyx about 1.5 mm long, adnate to ovary, compressed, ovate, each face 3-nerved, pubescent or shortly hispid, lobes linear, short. Corolla very small, about 1 mm long, 5-lobed almost to base, bilabiate, lobes subequal, without wings, 3-nerved. Stamens free, 0.4 mm long, filaments flattened. Style 0.5 mm long, glabrous; indusium glabrous, lips ciliate; stigma strap-shaped, protruding in older flowers. Ovary 1-celled, 1-ovulate. Fruit much enlarged as flower matures and falls, much compressed, oval, 3.5-4 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, pubescent; calyx-lobes persistent; seed rim apparent through thin pericarp. Seed basifixed, with a thickened rim, narrowly winged, similar to fruit in shape and size. Embryo straight, erect, embedded in endosperm.

Holotype: 10 miles south of Mt. Magnet, in red loam, A. S. George 910, August 20, 1960.

This extraordinary plant falls in the section including *Scaevola*, *Dampiera*, *Verreauxia* and *Diaspasis*. It differs from them all in its annual habit, the minute wingless corolla and the flat thin-walled fruit. Other differences from individual genera will be apparent from the description. The epithet "Neo-" in the generic name has two shades of meaning. It refers to the unusual characteristics, observed in this plant, which have not been seen in the family Goodeniaceae before; and in a lesser sense it indicates that it is the most recently discovered genus in this family.